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DAILY, Per Year

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BUNDAY, Per Year
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month. FORMION RATES.

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If our friends who faper us with many seripts and illustrations for publication with to have rejected articles returned they mus in all cases coul stumps for that purpose.

TELEPHONE, BEEKMAN 2200.

Tell Us the Tonnage Sunk! The scare caused for a few hours w a cable error in a London despatch about the quantity of shipping destroyed by submarines illustrates the state of mind of the American people toward this very important aspect of the war. If a cable added a million to the number of casualties in a batlle or to the total of troops on a given front the mistake would be perceived mmediately. But so little do most of us know about submarine warfare that when the monthly loss of tonnage appeared in a message from London as 1,600,000 instead of 600,000 it was both printed and talked about as if it wage earners that it does not go far were correct. The war under the sea being pow the wer in its most scute and threatening shape, this slowness of the nation to grasp its significance is deplorable and even dangerous. But

It is not entirely, it is not, in our judgment, even chiefly, the fault of this nation that it does not yet clearly understand the facts. The fault lies in the main with those who have refused to put the facts clearly and intelligibly before us. The British Admiralty has for

long time published, not the amount of tonnage lost weekly or fortnightly, but only the number of ships de stroyed. To ninety-nine people out of every hundred the numbers convey no information at all. Worse than that; they positively mislead. Ves sels sunk are divided into two classes, over and under 1,600 tons. But the whole point is here: How much are they over 1,600? Ingenious and painstaking persons of statistical bent occupy themselves in "estimating" what the tounage losses probably amount to. They strike an average. Usually It is in the neighborhood of 4,500 tons. They multiply the number of ships lost by that figure and triumphantly present to us the result. Not one newspaper reader in a hundred sees that this is pure guesswork. tal gazing or thought transference. big ones, and too many of these lack the speed which would give them a good chance to escape. What we want to know, what the American people must be plainly told if they are to be roused to full comprehension of the submarine peril, is in exact fig ures the amount of tonnage destroyed. When they know this the nature and extent of the danger will be clear to remote danger, not a danger menac- him as well as not. ing others only, but a danger to themsending across the ocean, to the suc tion of their aims in the war. Unless those troops with food, with munitions, will run a serious and unnecessary

The epithet "unnecessary" must be emphasized. The submarine danger can be diminished if we choose to take | nleff, auction bridge and marriage. it in hand vigorously in conjunction with our allies. The ocean can be made safer for our shipping. But no playing with the dog and make of mocracy either result would be! evil can be remedied until it is him by ukase a moving picture farealized. Because the British Ad- natic or a Kelly pool enthusiast. Many mirally does not publish losses in a wives would be delighted to see a manner that can be understanded of husband have to choose either a four the people, this submarine evil has act comedy drama or four months in not yet been realized. It is at this Atlanta prison. moment the one vitally important aspect of the war. On land the Germans are everywhere at a standstill awaiting the blows which will crack and rend their boasted militarism. The final effort of the Hohenzollern militarist gang to escape this humiliation and to keep the German people in bondage to their crazy and bloodthirsty ambitions is being made with the torpedo and the submarine. This is an effort which can be countered and brought to confusion, but not this country may be cut off or fatally without throwing all our strength reduced. A good deal has also been and ingenuity into the fight. We shall not be brought to the point of putting ing how much of any article may be up that fight with the necessary vigor until we are told just exactly what the submarines are doing.

Those who watch events closely know that they are sinking some 600. 000 tons of British shipping every month. They know that in addition the U-boats destroy in each four weeks something like another 400,000 put into practice. tons belonging to allied and to neutral countries. They know the Norwegian mercantile marine has been United States in 1913, the year prealmost swept off the sea. But the ceding the war. The second considmass of people are still unaware of eration is the annual normal increase

might be," or as bad as the Germans inaccessibility of any other usual hoped it would be. They do not see that they need bestir themselves and stir up the Government to more energetic action. The way to make them see this is to hang the facts before their eyes and force them to take notice, to keep prodding them until they are wide awake. Lord Robert CECIL, British Blockade Minister, told the House of Commons on Friday that "all the anti-U-boat help we can have is needed and will help to bring about more quickly a decisive peace." The United States can give a great deal of help as soon as its urgent necessity is brought home to the American people. Let the British Admiralty discharge a weekly information

Build the Air Fleet!

torpedo at the American people. Then

they will know what to do.

The Senate obeyed the demand of enlightened public opinion on Saturday by passing without delay the bill providing for the creation of an air fleet adequate to crush the German flying service and blind the armies of the Kalser.

It is now the task of the executive department to act with the same speed in the manufacture of aircraft and the training of pilots, observers and gunners. The pocketbook of the nation has been opened; all the money that is needed is available, an unlimited number of men are ready for service, the industries of the country are at the disposal of the Government and the knowledge acquired by our allies in three years of war is at hand

to guide us. The Congress has done admirably in this vital project; the Executive must not fall us.

Rainbows of Paternalism.

The idealist will say of the plan suggested by Mr. HERBERT N. FELL for automatic saving by American enough. The proposal that the employer turn over to the Government 5 per cent. of the earnings of the employed, this to be held at interest until the worker is 55 years of age or older, only scratches the surface of the great things a paternal Govern- which there are available exact recment might do for us. Why not go further, the idealist will say, than Germany has gone? Wasting money is not the only American weakness. How about lost time? Many of us

are born last minuters, flinging ourselves upon a task only when the sun is slipping rapidly down the western toboggan of the sky. This is as bad, from the economic viewpoint, as failing to go to the savings bank after supper every Monday. If the Government would only take 5 per cent. of our time away and give it back when we need it-on vacation, sayit would help a lot. The method of this reform bears debating. Perhaps Uncle Sam could extract an hour s day from our time by an act of Congress. Maybe a commission would d it better. It is possible that the Government might take a child when it comes to the age of reason, which is 7 years by some canons and 2 years in adoring households, and convince it by kind deception that it was al-It has no more real value than crys- life. On the day when the citizen doms and what not, unequally yoked came to believe that he was 60 the together under the overlordship of The ships sunk may be all big ships. Government would pop up, laughing only 57 or so and that he had three common literature, historical backyears to spend.

make his will, to write a short auto- dauger of breakup until the Prussian blography for his descendants, and to predominance has been overthrown take a course in Spanish. When he the States are equals and the whole dies intestate the family guesses how political structure stands reformed old he was, and the only Spanish he into a representative and responsible knows is the word of his own weakness, mañana. The Government could them. They will see that it is not a have attended to all these details for

Many men lack the courage of initiselves, to the sons whom they are ative. All their lives they look at menus without daring to order baked cess of their armies, to the realiza- Alaska. The Government should step in and say, Stop this daily dessert this danger can be met and diminished of rice pudding or apple pie and try land and possibly recruit Poland, but every ship carrying United States something different. Eventually the troops, every ship which is sent to conservative would find himself familcigars, Bear Mountain excursions, California sherry, Chicago, Turge-

man who wastes his evenings at home and free men. What a stroke for de-

A Government that could take out procrastinating, unprepared, unsystematic citizenry by the ears and compel every man jack of them to own an extra pair of shoestrings would be the right sort, but that, of course, were millennium.

Rationing Neutrals Neutral countries have manifested much concern at the prospect that their food and other supplies from said about the difficulty of determinexported to such a country as Holland or Sweden without affording a surplus which eventually finds its way into Germany.

The basic principle to be followed by those charged with controlling American exports would not seem to be difficult either to understand or to

The starting point would seem to be the neutral's importation from the

sources of supply. Let us take, for illustration, the tive to the largest number of men and case of a neutral country, A, which in 1913 imported from the United States 100,000 tons of a particular metal. Examination of A's imports of this metal from the United States shows an increase of about 7 per cent. each year over the importation of the year preceding. The neutral will therefore require from us in 1917 not 28 per cent. more of the metal than she took in 1913, but 31 per cent.

To resort to arithmetical averages is to neglect the principle of growth. It will not do, for example, to say that because A's imports of the metal have doubled in the years 1904-13 inclusive she requires 5,000 additional tons a year every year. That would give her only 20 per cent, more of the metal in 1917 than she took

in 1913. But, cries A, we used also to get a large supply of this metal from B, and this supply is now cut off by the war. To this the United States may reply:

"The burden of proof is upon you Submit proof of your exact importations from B in the past and proof that you now receive none of this amount, or only a certain part of it. If you make out an affirmative case producing satisfactory evidence, we will increase your ration by the amount necessary to replace the missing tonnage in so far as our needs and those of our allies permit."

This broad principle is subject t endless modifications with regard to each commodity and in respect of each country. If A is in a state of mobilization, with many factories closed or working half time, she will probably be unable to use for her own purposes even her American ration. It is neces sary also to consider how the metal is fabricated and to what use the finished article is put. Obviously it

must not be shipped to Germany. The point that needs emphasis is that neutrals can be rationed by following a broad principle and that the application of this principle will insure against any serious injustice. As for the determination of quantities, ords in every European country as well as in our own.

Russia as a "Federated Republic." A despatch from Klev says that

KERENSKY, the strong man of the new Russia, in a speech to an assembly of Ukrainians predicted that Russia will become "a federated republic" with a government modelled on that of the United States of America.

That a republic can endure despite differences of nationality perpetuated in language and customs the Swiss Federation strikingly shows. All Swiss laws are still proclaimed in German, French and Italian.

A federated republic will be happy solution for Russia, particularly if it will avert dismemberment. Could not and would not Finland consent to become a State in a Russian Federation? Might not even Poland desire to belong to it?

In the German Empire are over ready away behind in the business of two dozen free cities, kingdoms, duke-Prussia. The fact that they are on heartily, and tell him that he was race speaking one language, with a ground and tradition, has made the Man, postponer, is always going to thing workable; it will never be past

government. But a Russian Federation would involve a pledge of absolute State equality from the start, and would necessarily postulate representative government of, by and for all the peoples in it.

Not only would a successful Russian Federation probably hold Finit would be a perpetual menace on the Hapsburg flank. All the Slavs of iar with things he had only won- Austria would look yearning'y over dered about before: one piece bathing the border. Either they would seed suits, second mortgages, Afghanistan to join the Russian Federation-or tax was repealed the consumer was in-Slav Federation as it might more accurately be christened-or they would seek to convert the Dual Monarchy A good Government could take a into a similar union of free States

College Athletics in War Time. A large proportion of the most prominent college athletes in the country have entered the military or naval service of the United States; and the question has arisen how far it is wise or expedient to attempt to keep up competitive intercollegiate sports during the continuance of the war. \$375 to \$425. Those institutions which have heretofore maintained a high record in football or baseball, but have now lost their star players, are naturally reluctant to run the risk of defeat with inferior men. On the other hand, the general abandonment of college sports will inevitably result in a deterioration in the manliness of American youth. This would be a grave evil

and must be avoided. One thing is certain: the colleges and universities are not going to shut up in consequence of the war. Thousands of young men will continue to seek education at these institutions and their physical condition should be promoted there as well as the acquisition of knowledge. This can best be done by encouraging the students to participate in every form of athletic sport in which the young American takes an interest; and no better way of arousing and preserving such interest has ever been devised than competition with other colleges and meaning of what they read about in this importation for a period of universities. The main purpose, of marine activity. They believe perhaps ten years preceding. The course, should be to make each indi-

vaguely that "It isn't as bad as it third consideration is the present vidual as much of a man as possible. DIVERSIFICATION IS VEXA-Hence those sports should be specially encouraged which will prove attrac-

lead them to participate therein. Experience has demonstrated, however, that the incentive of competition with other institutions is essential to the highest and most useful development of college athletics. It seems to us that the duty of his own earnestness hatches.

those who control student activities Diversification made a mighty imin this field of endeavor is perfectly clear. They should see to it that every form of college sport continues to be practised which is in any wise conducive to the production of the type of college athletes who have hastened to the colors. Our colleges and universities can-

not produce too many men of this sort. The athletic discipline that made them will make others like them; and that is just what the nation wants.

College athletics must not be abandoned even in war time.

All the idle men in Bisbee, Ariz., are to be classed with vagrants and locked up. The Industrial Workers of the World will regard this as the worst

Crown Prince again beaten. - Des-This heroic son of Mars ought to

The Vossische Zeitung has informed its readers that women are being enorder all over the country." We had not heard of this, but if the women set out to do that job we have no doubt they would succeed. Fortunate it is for the Prussian soldiery that we intend to send against them nothing more formidable than the Ladies

The strength of the public affection strated by the fact that they survive the announcement of his perfection of a talking machine that projects sound for 250 yards.

PERSHING'S forces enjoy champagne .-Newspaper headline.

Spread the news that champagne is attainable by the soldiers in France it is a purely statistical matter for and there will be a rush of volunteers that will make the selective draft un-

Chancellor Michaelia knows as little of the United States as the Prussian military leaders and diplomats knew of England before the war, in David LLOYD GEORGE'S opinion. The education of the junker is in progress and will be completed regardless of the cost, but the world cannot afford to let another crew so benighted play with firearms in the future.

Government warning of poison plasters advises public against use of such remedies; samples being analyzed for germs.—Newspaper headline.

The Department of Justice is not inclined to give credit to the report that Prussian agents are seeking to poison civilians by distributing germ charged court plaster, yet Prussia has built herself a reputation for ruthless villainy that makes her suspect. The world knows that if she has not done this thing she is entirely capable of it.

"THE SUN" ACCEPTS THESE CONGRATULATIONS.

And It is Glad to Have Done Well a Bit of Its Bit.

bers in any fashion of practical utility to a registrant of this city and accompanies them with accurate instructions. BALPH M. ARKUSH.

NEW YORK, July 21.

THE TAX ON SALES. A Civil War Levy Which Might Work

Better Than a Tax on Profits.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: AD important source of revenue daring the civil war was a tax on sales.

The practice was to add the tax full to each bill, thus passing the tax on to the consumer direct. It worked well. I. as a junior clerk, was charged with the duty of compiling the reports made monthly to the Collector of Internal Revenue for one district, pay-ments being made monthly.

It is not recalled that any objection was made to the method, and when the stantly benefited.

The method does not seem to have, so far, received serious consideration, and yet why not? No new machinery is needed and little if any additional expense is involved either to the Government or to the taxpayer. You have no army of expert accountants wrestling with disputes as to what are profits and what not.

A steel maker before the war bought nelting scrap" around \$16 a ton gross; I have recently bought for delivery in the third quarter at \$65 a ton gross Pig fron has jumped from \$14 to \$50

to \$42, now commands anywhere from

What obstacle to trade would a tax of I per cent, upon sales be to a purchaser? Experts with a knowledge of the business of the country can lay before the Congress illustrative figures showing the magnificent revenue available, and the tax would be so distributed that the ultimate consumer would never notice it. By "ultimate consumer" is here meant the individual. He who wishes to avoid the tax has only to refrain from buying.

showing the annual total of sales of the ountry, but assume that it amounts to \$30,000,000,000. If it does a tax of 1 per cent, would produce \$300,000,000. Leave profits beyond dividends for the liquidation of capital borrowings, extensions and the development of improved processes; purposes to which excess profits, in truth, always go. violation of the economic principle involved here is the last resource of

I have not at hand any statistics

which the taxing power should avail itself. PITTSBURG, Pa., July 21.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: Can an American citizen of German descen

TION.

Mr. Motto had one. It was summed up in the word "Diversity!" He is frivolous acquaintances love to greet ceed in the signatic undertaking we him with: "Wotto, Motto!" Or else have entered upon without team work they ask him if he has been framed on the part of all the activities and But Motto has never been the victim of any worse conspiracies than

time a second cousin, owning and operating a cotton plantation in the South. had been nearly ruined by fidelity to a single crop. Cotton is king, and kings have a way of abdicating short notice. The price of this king fropped 66 2-3 per cent., and the second cousin had to come North to get enough money to live on.

Motto opened his safe to help him. and at the same time showed him certain shares of stock and bonds. They represented Motto's savings. There were not many of them, but the range was wide. A mine, a car foundry, steel works, textile manufacturing, a railway, the credit of a municipality and a real estate enterprise were represented. The second cousin was im pressed. He went home and raised mething to eat as well as to wear.

When the United States went to war blow yet struck by despotism against Motto resolved to become a setter unit of thrift. Pursuing his policy of diversification he bought several sheep, a cow, two horses and a number of

Within three months one of his be familiar with the process by this horses has run away with him twice and the other has been taken by his oldest son for cavalry use, although Motto insists he has read that cavalry will be used abroad dismounted. The listed as soldiers here "to maintain cow died-apparently a natural death. The sheep were poisoned by grazing in unfavorable places. The goats have caused trouble with the neighbors, mainly because of their unbridled appetite, but in one instance by reason of outrages to a neutral.

Surveying the wreckage of his hope Motto is glad that he did not invest in a few choice bulls and bears.

NOTICE TO KNITTERS. Here Are the Particulars of Just

What Our Sallor Boys Want. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE Replying to your many readers who seem to be in a quandary as to whether or not knitted garments are wanted or really worn by the men in the navy we would like to submit the following letter for their information:

UNITED STATES NAVY RECECUTING SERVICE. OFFICE OF
RECEDITING INSPECTOR, EASTERN DIVISION. 225-227 WEST FORTT-SECOND STREET.

NEW YORK. Herbert L. Satterlee, Chairman, forts Committee, Navy League, 5th

Pifth Avenue, New York: DEAR MRS. SATTERLEE: I wish to thank ou and commend the highly efficient services you ladies are performing in looking after the comfort of the men of the navy. The material good you are doing is highly appreciated by the men of the navy, particularly in the matter of bodily covering A wool made sweater is certainly a couforting companion; heavy socks, muffers and such like are no less desirable during winter time. I can tell you this

personal experience. It has been called to my attention that certain people are stating that men of the navy do not want these articles. I fall to find any case where they are not highly more than one of such articles of apparel,

Yours very truly. JOHN GEART, Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. Navy, Recruiting Inspector, Eastern Division. There are many rumors circulating that we would like to refute and ex-

tive source that many of the volunteers have come from small towns and vilnit me to congratulate you on being the | their backs-and in some instances it is only New York newspaper published this just within the amount that 'he law morning which gives the draft num- demands. The knitted garments are not only wanted but desperately needed, to help complete the outfits furnished by the Navy Department.

Gray Mufflers vs. Blue Mufflers: There are many questions and much argument as to why the change has been made. We wish to announce that principally for the sake of uniformity the navy decided on gray; undoubtedly the dye situation of to-day had much to do with Blue mufflers will be accepted, but the gray are preferred. According to Dame Rumor the mufflers were changed high school life which has more to do from blue to gray because they were polsoning and killing the men.

Helmets vs. Mufflers: Helmets are preferred from those who are able to knit them. Not because mufflers are "not wanted or worn," and not because they are used to "polish the brasses" or to "clean the guns," but for the simple reason that hundreds of school children are making the mufflers, and if those who are able will knit the helmets we can fill the sets.

Knitted Helmets vs. Flannel Helmets: We are not substituting, nor do we intend to substitute, flannel helmets for knitted helmets. The fiannel helmets will not be received by the Navy Department.

Socks: There can be no doubt question as to which is the better, the eral. State and municipal service under hand knitted sock or the machine made | civil service rules are limited to males sock. We are told by officers who have from 18 to 35 and in some instances to returned from the trenches that the life | 45 years of age. of a machine made sock is ten hours and the life of a hand made seck five which is now at war and requires the days and sometimes longer. The hand services of as many able bodied young made sock can be mended. The machine men as can be procured for fighting made sock must be thrown away.

band made garment or a machine made | to do this work? garment-it would be futile to try to in fact better in every respect.

lated that we are asking each sailor well or perhaps even better qualified to \$4 for the sets. This statement is ab-solutely false. We are giving these men of 23 years up to 35 years a chance garments gratis. During the past five to help their country by enlisting in the days we have given 2,818 articles to army, or any other branch of the milimanders who have applied here di- tary service? rect. To date we have sent out from these headquarters 28,574 articles. These garments have cost the Government the boys who received them absolutely nothing.

Free Wool: \$243.50 worth of woo was distributed free Wednesday-Free Wool Day-to those who are willing to "do their bit," but are unable to purchase. This exhausted our free wool To date we have distributed \$3,956.66 worth of wool free. Donations are earnestly requested for this fund in order that we may carry on this particular branch of our work. LOUISA PIERPONT SATTERLES

Chairman, Comforts Committer, Navy

League.

NEW YORK, July 11.

SOME POOR TEAM WORK. Not Only in Shipbuilding but in Profits and Taxation Schemes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It agencies involved. Needless to say in most important directions we are not getting it. The two men charged with the vital and pressing duty of giving us ships are openly by the ears, preventing any progress, and the man at of the United States in this trying the top does nothing to remedy the time? situation, though clothed with full THE SUN of July 20, under the head power. How long would the executive of "War Thrift Urged for Wage things to continue?

Another direction in which team work is painfully lacking is the method of Reserve districts at 50 Wall street, at United States Government bonds are raising revenue and the control of which it appears that "Basil P. still quoted at 1041, 5 per cent. United Congress has enacted a law prices from so-called excess profits and from Incomes.

Thereupon the President issues a proclamation to the effect that profits Where in that case will the revenue come from? Why not encourage every one to make all the profit he can legitimately and tax the income?

That would reassure and promotbusiness, which is beginning to show signs of uncertainty and bewilderment, which if continued much longer will TEAM WORK. have serious results. WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 21.

THE SOFT COAL CASES. A Waste of Time and Money the Taxpayers Should Not Ignore.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: It seems to me that some invaluable missionary work could be accomplished if the reading and thinking public would to \$8,000,000 a week. In January and take time thoroughly to digest and February, 1917, including post office realize the useless expense which has subscriptions to the 5 per been thrown upon the poor, long suffer- loan, and allowing for withdrawals ing public by the Government's suit from the savings banks, the total

sions have reached proportions where it seems to me that some action must be War savings associations subscribed taken for their removal or some restraint put upon their activities. The cost of this trial in counsel fees alone of such subscriptions. is estimated at about \$750,000, which is a reasonable charge considering the work involved. Besides this the loss of time in travel, attendance at hearings, compilation of useless information, withdrawal from activities at the mines and collieries of the owners, operators and officials when the need of the greatest possible production is paramount, will undoubtedly involve an additional expense equivalent to that of the counsel fees. This entire amount will and should be added to the cost of coal consumed by the public.

The people at large are now making and will be compelled to make a great many sacrifices in order to carry on necessary and legitimate expenses which the Government must incur in carrying on the war and continuing its own useful work, and a start must be made somewhere in curbing useless activities.

CHARLES T. ELLIS. NEW YORK, July 21.

SCHOOL ASSEMBLIES. High School Graduate Comes to

Their Defence. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: have just graduated from a high school and wish to express my views in regard

to the assembly exercises. During the latter part of the school year we had three assemblies a week. These occurred on Monday. Wednesday and Friday. I can safely say that on never got the chance of being bored, as the minutes were very precious to our professor. On Friday we had our special assembly with the school orchestra. Now, every one takes a great interest in the school musicians, and therefore if we did not have assembly the whole

school would be at a lose. I cannot agree with Mr. Wormser. whose letter I am answering, that be can recall the hated assemblies which he had to sit through. The brief morning exercises were always an inspiration I shall always remember how enthusiastically we used to sing our school song, "The Yellow and the Biue." There is nothing else in a student's with patriotism than the assembly. The salute to the flag, the singing of "Amer-

ica" and "The Star Spangled Banner," the patriotic quotations, all served to waken the true patriotism of the school Because of these reasons I think that

if assembly was done away with the work of the school would be lowered. MARGARET CAMERON LATMAN.

GOVERNMENT INERTIA. It Does Not Adjust Its Practice

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The majority of clerical positions in the Fed-

Would it not be well for the nation. machines, to suspend, at least for the Hand Made Garments vs. Machine duration of the war, the age limit in Made Garments: Take any woman in civil service positions and thereby make any shop and give her a choice of a it possible for men of 45 years and over

Even for a Federal position for acpalm off the machine made garment countabt (Civil Service application No. upon her. Hand made garments are 1,312), although the demand for this carry terror to the hearts of our ene more durable, warmer, better quality, work is a direct result of the war, the age limit has been set at 45 years. Why Fee: Dame Rumor has also circu- are men of 46 years and over not as MAX TAHL.

Friday the Thirteenth.

NEW YORK, July 21.

From the Marquette Journal

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: You speak of the Kristianiafjord disaster as "a singular wreck." What is singular about this event? The ship sailed on Friday the thirteenth. Did not that circumstance warrant an will demonstrate. WESTWOOD, N. J., July 21. eventful voyage? TRAFFIC MANAGER. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 21.

From the Topcka Cepital

Mr. and Mra Tellus Yell of Fond du Lac. Wis., who spent the Fourth with Mr. and Mra Joseph Pryor of Michigan street, have departed for their home, making the outhwest. The Hon. Mr. Jarrell's from twenty to thirty stories.

THE PART OF THE SAVINGS BANKS IN FINANCING THE WAR.

rather a serious soul, so that his is perfectly evident that we cannot suc- Their Deposits and the Use to Which They Are Now Being Put Examined by a Competent Authority.

> institutions of the country best promote the interests of the Government

of a corporation permit such a state of Earners," gives an account of a meeting held last Thursday by representatives of the Eastern Federal Blackett of the British Treasury told under which a very large proportion of the bankers and business men who at- | \$8% revenue for war purposes will be drawn tended the conference of the methods employed by his country in borrowing York State had total resources on the funds of small investors cheaply January 1, 1916, of about \$2,140,000 and and effectively."

C. B. Keene, director of the United and income must be cut to the bone. States postal savings bank, expressed the opinion that "the postal savings of New York State, about \$23,000,000 banks would be of great aid in the in railroad mortgage bonds, \$353,600. proposed campaign here."

Mr. Blackett explained that 35,000 \$281,732,000; in other States bonds and war savings associations of Great Britain issue certificates at a flat rate of 15s. 6d., which at the end of twelve months can be cashed at 15s. 9d., and thereafter the cash value increases at the rate of a penny a month until at the end of five years they can be cashed to bring the holder a rate of more than 5 per cent, compound

Further that on January 1, 1916, the restrictions as to what any one depositor could deposit in the post office or savings banks were removed. In the year 1916 the rate of deposit increased against the soft coal concerns, operators subscriptions of the small investors and agents. were at least \$40,000,000 ngt. Small The pernicious activities of the vari- investors, which included war savings ous Government officials and commis- clubs, had invested at the close of 1916 in the Government £118,179,000. one-twentieth of that amount, since which they have reached to one-fifth

Mr. Keene, director of the postal

OUR BOYS IN FRANCE. Maybe They Will Show Europeans One Canadian Redman's Fine Record the Other Side of Us.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The despatch printed in THE SUN describing annual report of the Department of inthe activities of our American troops dian Affairs of the Dominion of Canada in France was to me most interesting for the year 1916 contains the following

and suggestive. Among other things we read that our lines are being very closely and interestedly observed by the people of France. Their fondness for drinking water, the character of their music played at the evening concerts, and their manly appearance and powers of endurance are all provoking delighted comment and

We have known, of course, that we were different in some respects from countries from which we were derived, and we took it for granted that our peculiarities were known to those of Europe who commented on us and described us.

some surprise.

Americans have travelled a good deal around Europe-to a greater extent possibly than Europeans have travelled here-but it is possible, nevertheless. that we have not shown to the best advantage as travellers. Perhaps the Monday and Wednesday the scholars which the American commonwealth and mated abroad. We are not eminent as ing brief but extremely suggestive hiscolonizers, nor have we often placed a considerable number of our citizens on foreign soil until this time. Such an event is necessary to carrying our traditions, our habits and our characteristics who was the first man from Brant count to a place where they will be observed. An army of thousands of young men tenant Brant was a great-great-granden will depend upon itself more than of the famous Captain Joseph Brant will father, mother and daughter who are rendered such valuable service to the doing the grand tour and trying not to British cause in 1776. Two other lines be too conspicuous as "Americans" in Paris and Berlin.

> We shall watch with intense interest the result of America's appearance among the French and British. know that the well informed of these countries, and of our enemy's country, have some esteem for our prosperity. Our business ability has even caused valuable members of the Canadian Ex-us to suffer some undeserved aspersions, pecitionary Force. They excel as slur to a bit of jealousy. We have been accured of "lack of breeding," meaning that by certain standards some of our tourists have not qualified, but we have smiled that off too, as among ourselves we rather condemned the aspirant to European social honors.

> But here is a large group of young men taken bodily from our soil-too young to care for social preferment, too vital with their obligation to think of money. What impression will these men make among their brothers in arms? These, and the men soon to follow drawn from a territory of nearly five drawn from a territory of nearly five of Ontario. Other Indian bands offered amounts from \$100 to \$200, which were language with almost no difference in accent, singing the same songs, possessing practically the same habits, tastes and appearance, what impression will they give of the American?

We are pleased to think of ourselves as a Christian nation, as a people of high ideals, of clean life and of dauntless courage. God grant that our soldiers exemplify this type and that in our war against autocrats, treaty violators and pillagers of homes, they not only mies, but, among friend and foe, respect for America NEW YORK, July 21.

Westwood Mediocre! No, Democratic,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The letter signed "Justice" should have been signed "Rip Van Winkle."

"A town without a millionaire pauper" (improperly quoted) is taken New York underworld? We expect all from an Erie booklet published in 1906, thority, if any, will not take a entitled "Where to Live," and the umare for a Cocchi, "Mysterious" proper quotation is "The borough is appearances have been the diurnal without a millionaire and without a nocturnal order of every metropic pauper," and was used to indicate the ever since large cities have become ! democratic ideals of the residents of rendezvous, habitat and cache of Westwood, as the article in its entirety

Kansan's Unsuccessful Trip.

The Hon. J. F. Jarrell came in yesterday a three weeks trip through the ney was less productive than usual. He brought home only two new stories. Or-dinarily Mr. Jarrell's extended trips yield

How can the mutual savings banks | savings bank, is to "lay before the Poet of New York State and the savings Office Department, as well as the Treasury, the details of yesterday's

informal conference." A New York State mutual savings bank paying 4 per cent. interest, compounded at each period of six months, an initial deposit of \$100 about \$121.54

4 per cent. straight interest. It should be noted that 4 per cent Kingdom of Great Britain bonds at

at the end of five years, or \$1.84 over

The mutual savings banks of New Of this amount about one-half is invested in real estate mortgages, \$1. 070,000,000; in round figures, in bonds

000; in municipal bonds of this State,

cities of other States, \$189,000,000; held in available funds in banks and trust companies, \$150,000,000. All of this investment is at presen serving in the best sense the interest of the United States Government, both by reason of its part in underlying the source of the Government's most stable revenues and affording all com-

merce and all Government sinews of both peace and war. is to be presumed that Congress and the President and his Cabinet will not overlook the later conditions in giving consideration to any scheme for raising funds for war purposes through which it may be proposed to direct from their natural channels the small streams which make up our rivers of commerce, or offer high explosive interest in the guise of thrift inducements, to tear through the deli cately constructed machinery whereby the accumulation of small savings, consisting of the dimes of school children and the dollars of the wage earner, are woven into fabrics which become a staple in many markets.

ALLEN W. JOHNSTON Treasurer Schenectady Savings Bank, SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 21.

LO, THE BRAVE INDIAN. In the Great War.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. The interesting references to the participation of Canadian Indians in the war, first detachment of American soldiers not only by means of personal service who are hardening up behind the battle but also by contributions to the various war funds. It is stated that: "Many Indians have enlisted, and recently a signally successful recruiting campaign has been conducted on the reserves it Ontario; nearly one-half of the total strength of the Fourteenth Battalion Haldimand Rifles, has been recruited from the Indian reserves in eastern Ontario. There are 65 Indian members of the Fifty-second, popularly known as the Bull Moose Battalion. The Bruce Battalion has 65 Indians from the Cape Croker reserve, where the total male population between the ages of 21 and 65 is only 108. Eighty Indians were re-

cruited from the remote regions of the Hudson's Bay district." In all. about 1,200 Indians have enlisted, and of this number eight are commissioned officers, one of whom, Lieutenant Cameron D. Brant of the Fourth Battalion, was killed at Ypres. been esti- His death is referred to in the follow

> torical statement: A notable demonstration of the trad family was the death in action at Langedescendants of this great chieftain, Cor-poral Albert W. L. Crain, Fourth Bat-talion, First Brigade, and Private Nathan

Monture, were severely wounded at Ypres

In continuation of this account it i

said that: "The Indians who have some to the front have displayed qualities of courage, endurance and intelligence that have placed them among the most snarpshooters, and some of them have excellent records in this branch of the service. The Indian women have also given evidence of patriotism in a manner that reflects greatly to their credit they knit socks and mufflers, and supply various comforts for the soldiers and take an active part in Red Crors activ ties." Among the financial contributions it is of special interest to note one of \$1,000 made by the Metlakatla Indians to the Prince Rupert Red Cross: another contribution of \$1,000 by the White

Bear band of Saskatchewan, and still another of \$1,000 by the Dokis Indiana declined in some cases by the depart ment because "the bands in question could not afford the expenditure In view of this admirable record of patriotism and self-sacrifice, and evidence of conformity to the standards of

civilization on the part of Canadian in dians, it is gratifying to be able to add that they are not dying out, but happily more than holding their own FREDERICK L. HOFFMAN NEWARK, N. J., July 21.

COCCHI. Possibly From Cecchino, a Rascali

and Cities Are Full of Rascals-Couchi is likely the lingo for coccinwhich means rascal, or cocchia. wh

a means blister. A rascally blister of the manner of criminal and desenses flotsam and jetsam. The police proper have been unable rather than in tent to cope with the vicious ingreand aggression because a certain of of the limbs of the law have in umbrage to, are coalesced with or spring from the outlawed world. may tell no tales; astral testimony b ultracircumstantial, but murder will and

must out. Sr. Louis, Mo., July 20.